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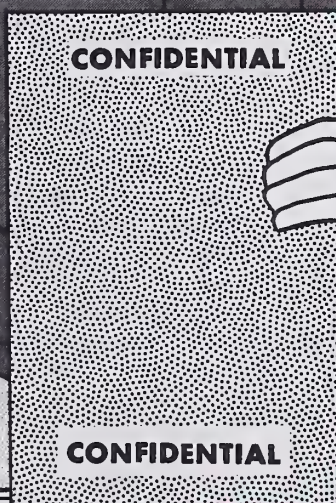
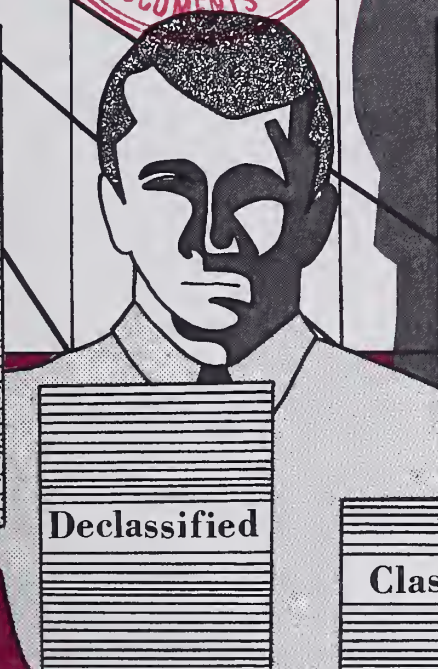
January 1973

HALLMARK

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

NEW DOWNGRADING RATE

YEARS	6	8	10
TS			
S	2		
C	2		



No
Classifying
Authority

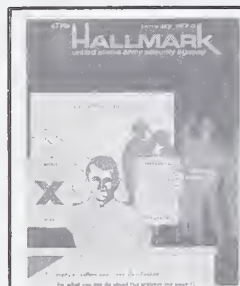
Too many classifiers cause overclassification. . .

For what you can do about this problem see page 10.

Published monthly in support of U.S.
Army information objectives

In
this
issue

War Games at DLISW	1
ASA's Suggestion Program	2
Proposed Non-disability Retirement Plan	3
Flying around Augsburg	4
Pass in Review	5
Spotlight	6
The SIGSEC Move	7
NCO Ball	7
Closeup—Pat Wardwell	8
The Two Week Transition	9
Security Classification System	10
Sport of the Spaceage	12
R&R	14
Unwanted Pests in the Barracks	15
Missed Persons	
Science and Medicine	16
Ideas and Opinions	17



Our Cover—Classifying and declassifying can be a complicated business. In attempting to depict all facets of the new security classification system, our cover, too, became a little complicated. Pages 10 and 11 explain how the new system affects ASA people. Art by SP4 Richard Reister.

Defense vs Domestic Needs

Funds for nondefense spending are increasing more than funds for defense spending, according to Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He says:

"In terms of total federal spending, the defense share has fallen from 44 percent in fiscal year '68 to 31 percent in the current fiscal year. In terms of gross national product, defense outlays fell from 9.7 percent to 6.5 percent in the same time period.

"Defense expenditures for this fiscal year, when expressed as a percentage of either total federal spending or gross national product, are at their lowest levels in over 20 years . . .

"During the past five years—FY '68 to FY '73—while the military budget dropped from \$78 billion to \$76.5 billion, nondefense federal spending has risen by about \$74 billion—an amount almost equal to the defense budget itself. During the same period, state and local spending has risen by \$80 billion—an amount greater than the total defense budget.

"To me, this just doesn't add up to the critics' illusion that the domestic sector is robbed of resources by the defense budget. And it doesn't add up either to the critics' illusion that the defense budget is the solution to the fiscal problems of the United States.

"So let me state as strongly as I can that, knowing what I know, I am firmly convinced that the time has come to call a halt to the dangerous game of continuously cutting off defense outlays. Secretary Laird and I have both testified before the Congress that the defense budget is at rock bottom.

"I am convinced—indeed positive—that the American people do not want our defense posture to slip into obsolescence or inferiority. So my message is simply this: it is time to stop the erosion of real resources invested in national security. And I can assure you that I don't say this as one who is interested in public office and, surely, I am not trying to get promoted. I am saying it as an interested and concerned American.

"I am concerned because of the dramatic shift in the balance of military power—and particularly strategic nuclear power—between the Soviet Union and the United States in recent years."

Winner of 2 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association as one of the best Government Publications produced in 1970 and 1971.

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Old Wars Teach ASAers New Tricks

France - 1

Prussia - 0

Welcome to the General Staff Game Room of the Defense Language Institute, Southwest Branch. Here, students engage in a simulated "battle" with their classmates. However, contrary to popular belief, the object is not to win the "battles," but to increase a student's knowledge and understanding of the Vietnamese military vocabulary. Due to constantly changing situations on the miniature battlefield, stereotyped responses, such as the students memorize in their dialogues, will not suffice. The student must actively think the language in order to survive on the battlefield.

There are no President Thieu's or General Giap's here—the Armies used in the DLISW General Staff Game Room are the French and Prussian Forces of the 1800's. The rules are derived from those used by the Prussian Imperial Staff during their tabletop strategy games from 1830–1870. Although there might appear to be little relationship to today's airplanes, machine guns, and tanks, there is a great deal of similarity. Basic tactics and strategy remain unchanged. The flank and rear attacks, enfilading fire, and the correction of artillery fire are not just modern concepts. Since the games are basically a learning situation, strict historical accuracy of terminology or utilization of troops is not required; however, there are specific rules governing the movement of troops and equipment. The game runs like a complicated combination of chess and Stratego, with the side which is better able to communicate most often being the winner.

Instruction sheets are distributed to the students the day before the play commences so that each individual can become familiar with the basic rules and formations. Wall charts of unit values, firing ranges, and battle casualties in the game room provide quick eyeball reference as needed throughout the play. After a minimal English briefing, a 10-man section is divided into two teams, with balancing language capabilities, and an ASA Technical Language Advisor is assigned as a consultant for each team. The Vietnamese instructor of the section stays with the group and actively participates in the ensuing military conversation. The student learns to "think" in the target language in order to succeed in the game, and the instructor has an opportunity to broaden his or her comprehension of military topics. Additional benefits were noted in the early use of this training technique, such as variety in training and increased use of "other than military" target language. In question and discussion periods, students discover that they really *know* more of the language than they had realized. SP6 John Nichols, of the Training Aids Department of DLISW, the originator of the DLISW General Staff Game Room, says that the "war games" have been very helpful for practical application of the Vietnamese language, as well as providing the student with a welcome break from the daily classroom routine.

by SP5 Holly Feist

You can get more than

Walking down a typical ASA corridor you may pass at least five suggestion posters. How many of these will catch your eye? Maybe one? OK, that's 20 percent, not too bad, (for the artist anyway).

Maybe you'll quickly glance at its bold colors and say "hey, that's a pretty catchy idea." And here you've hit upon the key word, IDEA. The trouble is, that no one seems to have them anymore, and, if they do, they're sure keeping them to themselves; for **ASA's Suggestion Program is on a downhill slide.**

- Only 129 people in every 1,000 participated in the ASA Suggestion Program last year.
- Only 2,714 suggestions were submitted during the year.
- But, of the ones adopted, individuals received a total of \$15,670 in cash awards.

If the opportunity to better your working environment doesn't start turning the wheels in your head, then the idea of possibly winning an up to \$25,000 thank-you from the Suggestion Awards Committee should cause you to make a mad dash to the nearest suggestion box.

The suggestion program is a good way to make some money without straining any muscles.

James E. Becker, Arlington Hall Station, was awarded \$810 for suggesting savings in computer print-outs. His idea, which reduced paper and manpower, saved the Agency over \$20,000.

Often it's the simple suggestions which get approved rather than the complicated ones. SSG Richard R. Bachtel, who heads the suggestion program at the ASA Training Center and School, Ft. Devens, MA, says suggestors shouldn't "try to be experts." He says ideas to change forms (if adopted) can often result in a cash award and less frustration for the individual in his work.

The following Humor in Uniform item from the November *Readers Digest* shows how true this is.

"SSG Edward W. Lamour is a man the taxpayers just have to love.

Lamour, while a statistics clerk at the 4th Recruiting District, HQ, netted \$320 for two suggestions under the Army Suggestion Program, saving the Army more than \$5,000.

His first suggestion, for which he received \$100, was that two reports be consolidated. His second suggestion, which netted him \$220, was that the consolidated report be eliminated."

ASA's suggestion program is failing for a number of reasons. The recent reorganization and resulting deactivation has caused the program to decline. Too many individuals use the suggestion box as a complaint box—which is not the intent.

At TC&S, MPs complain (through the suggestion program) that they are getting harrassed—but no one comes up with a *suggestion* about how this can be eliminated.

The suggestion program isn't working as well as it could—but there are signs that there's still some life in the old program.

At TC&S there has been a 15 percent increase in suggestions since last September, while at the same time there was a 10 percent decrease in population.

Ft. Huachuca was the winner in both the highest number of suggestions submitted and adopted in the small unit category during FY72. FS Korea received recognition for submitting the highest number of suggestions in the large unit category and FS Berlin was the winner in the highest number of suggestions adopted in

the large unit category.

Approved suggestions don't always have to result in a saving for ASA or the Army.

Captain Dallas R. Scherck, from the Training and Security Division, Ft. Huachuca, submitted a suggestion to remove and preserve four stones with American Indian Pictographs inscribed on them. These stones were located at a traffic circle on the post and perhaps went unnoticed for more than a century before anyone discovered their significance as valuables. The stones were removed to the Post Museum and CPT Scherck was awarded \$110 for his aesthetic interests.

Safety is always a good subject for the suggestion program. A \$25 award was presented to MSG Robert L. Mottern for his request to remove a safety hazard and have closer inspection of areas by the fire wardens.

Means of improving your work environment should be plentiful. Specialist Larry Ashford, from USASAFS Asmara, was awarded \$500 for his idea to improve training of antennamen and a \$25 award was given to SP4 James W. Rowse, for his improved means of controlling burn bag disposal.

Two men from Vint Hill Farms Station saved ASA some money and were given some in exchange. Ideas from SSG Gamaliel Hartley to purchase a different type of paper and SSG Larry Cavanaugh's idea to recycle cardboard tubes, saved ASA over \$4,000.

There's plenty of opportunity for all ASA personnel to submit ideas and get them approved.

A very idealistic song says "everything is beautiful." To try to make this idea a real one, all must work together cooperatively. Everyone has at least one good idea. Why not share yours? And maybe you too can laugh all the way to the bank.

A Penny For Your Thoughts

The highlights of the retirement group's recommendations are as follows:

- * Increase multiplier for retirement pay from $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent to 3 percent for 25 through 30 years of service.
- * Provide an early retirement immediate annuity for those who retire with less than 30 years of service with an increased annuity at the time they reach 30 years of service.
- * Use highest year's basic pay for figuring retirement pay.
- * Integrate military and Social Security retirement annuities at age 65.
- * Provide equity payment to members who separate before reaching retirement eligibility.
- * Transition and save pay provisions to minimize the impact of the program on the current force.

DoD Retirement Study Group Gives

A Look Into The Future

Plans and recommendations for a revised military compensation system are now waiting Congressional approval. Because the proposal is very complex, it may be some time before the plan is fully approved and implemented.

As requested by the President, under the direction of Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, the Department of Defense Retirement Study Group began last year to recommend a plan for changes to the military nondisability retirement system. This system was viewed as a threshold linking the needs of the individual on one hand and the needs of the military employer on the other.

Intense efforts were made to achieve maximum benefits for members presently serving on active duty and for those who will be in the service in the future. The system aims to accomplish three goals:

- Competitive pay must be maintained by pay grade.
- Selective retention incentives must be provided where required, in addition to the competitive pay by pay grade to insure that military compensation is competitive by skill category.
- This system must also support the goals of the personnel management system.

In studying the present military retirement system, the DoD Study Group found areas which shouted to be changed. The present retirement

system gives no monetary retirement benefits to military members who leave the service before serving 20 years nor does it induce members to remain in the service beyond their initial 20 years. These are two contradictions to many liberal retirement inducements in the private sector.

Two key features of the overall plan revolve around the transition mechanism and the save pay provision.

These proposals will gradually revise the provisions of the present system to conform to the recommendations of the DoD Study Group. Members with 20 years of service at the time of implementation would be the least affected.

Another major feature of the new proposal includes new retirement multipliers for those with more than 20 years of active duty. Retired pay is now computed based on $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of basic pay for each year of service up through 30.

The new system would allow for this same multiplier up to 24 years, but 3 percent of basic pay for each year of service beyond 24.

Although most military members retire before 25 years of service, this recommendation will be competitive with non-military employers. Presently there are nearly 23,000 enlisted men and 14,000 officers with 25 or more years of service who will benefit from this recommendation.

The Study Group has made recommendations to provide an Early Re-

tirement/Immediate Annuity for those who retire with less than 30 years of service. An individual who serves 30 or more years will receive Full Career Annuity. Those who retire with less than 30 years would receive an Early Retirement/Immediate Annuity initially. When they reach the point where they would have served 30 years, they receive an Increased Annuity. The proposed system also calls for the use of the highest years' pay. Thus, the military retirement system would move gradually to a high one-year average by expanding the base used to calculate retirement annuity. Only basic pay earned after implementation would be considered in the average.

Military and social security benefits are presently uncoordinated. The Retirement Study Group recommends that they be integrated at age 65. This would be accomplished by offsetting one half of the Social Security benefit attributable to military service. No offset would be made for Social Security benefits attributable to a member's earnings before entry into the service, or after leaving the service, or while on active duty and participating in other covered employment. This allows for an individual's retirement compensation to be formed from a combination of Social Security payments and DoD payments—duplication and double compensation would be eliminated and this would achieve a coordinated Government retirement plan.

Flying Around Augsburg

The lights flash and the man at the desk knows it's a signal for trouble. A small German aircraft has gone down in a wooded area near Augsburg.

The German authorities ask for help and immediately FS Augsburg's Aviation Group begins to prepare for the search. Three men climb into a 9,000 lb helicopter to begin their mission.

Their search continues for three more hours until darkness forces them to stop looking. Fortunately, the survivors of the small German craft are found the next day and the chopper returns to its scheduled routine of transporting military VIPs around Europe. Flights to faraway places like Italy and England are made in three

passenger U8 fixed wing aircraft.

Captain John Ketcham, OIC of the helicopter crewmen, boasts that—man for man—the two UH-1 and U8 fixed wing aircraft have the most experienced staff for their size in Germany. He says that the crewmen are always studying and putting to use the latest technical and mechanical skills. Ketcham feels "it's important to keep up with everything in this field."

The ASA flyers at Augsburg hold a high enlistment rate—70 percent of the Aviation Group are career men. SFC Leon King, who has been working with helicopters for years, leads the team of enlisted men. Spirit must be unusually high at the Aviation Group for even SP4s and SP5s are

considering staying with the ASA Aviation team there. The men feel they have good working conditions and because there isn't the demand for helicopter crewmen in a non-military field, they feel they make out much better money wise in the Army.

Rescue and search missions for German aircraft add just the spice and variety that the crewmen need to keep their jobs interesting—for challenge is already built into the job. Pilots in Augsburg are faced with flying conditions which are at times difficult and dangerous. Countless German rules and regulations and the constant danger of a midair collision with low flying jets are all just part of the job for FS Augsburg's aviation group.

SP4 Connant Ellison, helicopter crewchief, makes a last minute check before takeoff as SP4 John Gagnon climbs in.





pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents



Army dayrooms have indeed changed. These Company A men are enjoying the quiet comfort of the reading room.

Okinawa

FS Sobe—Company "A" has received its second consecutive award for the best dayroom on "The Rock." The Award is given to company size units every six months with all Army units on Okinawa being eligible to compete.

Major General Herron Maples, commanding general, US Army Base Command Okinawa, presented a plaque to Captain Don G. Wilson, Company commander, in September, for the period Jan. 1, 1972 to June 30, 1972. The first award was for the period July 1, 1971 to Dec. 31, 1971.

The dayroom, referred to as a "hub of off-duty activity" in the November issue of *The Hallmark*, is actually three separate recreational facilities. A game room, reading room and TV room are all functional and cater to the comfort of the users. Posters and new paint help to brighten the atmosphere.

Future improvements will include the repainting of the TV room and the addition of speakers to the game room. Music will be provided by an AM/

FM receiver located in the reading room.

New Jersey

Ft. Dix—The ASA Det was the first unit on post to succeed in producing 100 percent participation in the Combined Federal Campaign Fund Drive.

In a ceremony held during mid-September, Captain John A. Bastarache, commander, ASA Det, presented a \$288 check to Colonel Robert Allee, commander, Headquarters Command. The check represents an average contribution of \$28.50 per man. The remarkable fact is that there are only 19 people assigned to the ASA Det. CPT Bastarache commented on the high donation rate, "We asked for donations and that's what we got."

Virginia

Arlington Hall Station—The Department of the Army has named the

Army Security Agency as the leader in first term reenlistments for the first quarter of the 1973 fiscal year. During this time, ASA exceeded its first term objective by more than 200 percent. The Strategic Communications Command was a close second, with US Army Southern Command in third place.

Topping off the Agency's record breaking performance, ASA's Senior Career Counselor, Staff Sergeant William R. Graser, reenlisted for six years in his present MOS. A veteran of seven and a half years, SSG Graser became a career counselor while stationed in Augsburg, Germany.

As the action officer of ASA's reenlistment program SSG Graser puts prime emphasis on service benefits and security.

Major Robert F. Baker, the command reenlistment officer, administered the oath of reenlistment during the ceremony held November 8, 1972. Also attending the ceremony was the Sergeant's wife, Florence. They have one daughter, Tammy.



SSG Graser, ASA's senior career counselor, takes a break from his job of keeping ASA in the number one spot in first term reenlistments.



A cheap trip—Airline service gets better and better—they are now offering reduced rates on international flights.

Who's eligible? All active duty military personnel stationed overseas, their spouses, and dependent children.

Active duty personnel can fly back to the states to visit home. Dependents can fly overseas to visit their active duty sponsor or fly home to visit their family.

This travel is on regularly scheduled airline flights and provides for reserved seat transportation, not standby. Some sample fares are:

Boston, MA to Nice, France.....	\$226.00
Washington, D.C. to Rome, Italy.....	\$234.00
San Francisco, CA to Tokyo, Japan.....	\$297.00
Norfolk VA to Manila, Philippines.....	\$589.00
Honolulu, Hawaii to Bangkok, Thailand.....	\$415.00

Are You Worth It? The Department of the Army has recently come up with some statistics which tell how much money Uncle Sam spends to maintain and support you for one year as a member of the Army.

- \$22,145 is spent on each commissioned officer per year.
- \$18,931 is spent on each warrant officer per year.
- \$10,116 is spent on each enlisted man per year.
- The average cost per soldier is \$11,718 per year.

Taken into account in the tabulation were pay and allowances, permanent change of station costs, training costs such as post exchange purchases or legal advice, and certain Department of Defense costs such as benefits to survivors, educational benefit costs and income tax adjustment costs.



Elasticize your paycheck—Your monthly paycheck may have to stretch just a little further in the future if you've been used to receiving pro pay, but you will be given two months notice before it's taken from you.

A recent Department of the Army policy change affects individuals who receive shortage specialty pay and special duty assignment pay. Shortage speciality pay is authorized for individuals with a selected primary MOS who verify their qualification through the enlisted evaluation system. Special duty pay is given to those who are assigned certain duties such as drill sergeant or recruiting positions.

The first policy change became effective Oct 1, 1972. The corresponding message stated that special orders must be issued each year to authorize continuation of these two types of proficiency pay.

The second message, in September 72, called for a complete review of the records of those personnel receiving either of the two types of pay. Following this

review, some personnel are expected to receive termination notices of their proficiency pay.

A soldier should check with his first sergeant or personnel office if there is a question of entitlement.



They're all gone—The Army recently eliminated the maintenance of reenlistment data cards for E7s and some E6s.

Why?—So commanders can focus more time on the younger soldier and encourage him to reenlist.

This card, DA Form 1315, is a major means of recording interviews and other records of soldiers regarding reenlistment.

Although current reenlistment emphasis is on the younger soldiers, E7s and E6s with six years' experience for pay purposes who are affected by this change are encouraged to remain reenlistment conscious.

The cards are currently being reviewed and revised by the Department of the Army and the maintenance process is being simplified where it applies.



Short news—New soldiers are now getting their choice of jockey shorts or boxer shorts for underwear in their initial clothing issue.

The Army uniform board has recently approved the issue of jockey shorts as an optional issue.

The Army issued about 1,718,574 pairs of boxer shorts during the past year. There's hope for the Modern Volunteer Army!

Award for the man behind the scenes—"The Secretary of The Army's Award for Outstanding Achievement for Materiel Acquisition" will be awarded to teams or individuals who contribute to the timely, efficient and economic acquisition of quality supplies and services.

Civilian and military employees who've been working in support of the materiel acquisition process will be eligible for the award which will be given annually.

Winners for the past three years will soon be announced by the Secretary of the Army.

Contribution to the efficiency of materiel acquisition processes will be judged by the following criteria:

- Complexity of the problem involved and the degree of initiative displayed in solving it.
- Relative significance of the accomplishment in light of the overall activity mission.
- Possibility of direct application, or adoption of the contribution by other activities.
- Improvement in program management.

They're Down at the Farm

The sky was grey and the rain never stopped pouring down. What a dismal day to move!

Safes had been emptied the day before, boxes were packed, and everyone was ready to make the Signal Security Section move from Arlington Hall Station to Vint Hill Farms Station, near Warrenton, VA, about 40 miles away.

Civilian coats and ties were shed for jeans and tee shirts and officers changed into their seldom-worn fatigues. Everyone was involved in this move under the command of COL Fletcher A.K. Aleong.

Some of the pseudo-movers had been at the Hall for a long time. Mr. Warren F. Beck, executive officer of the SIGSEC activities at Arlington Hall Station, came to the Hall in 1942 as a private first class in the Signal Corps. When he completed his Army career, he entered the Agency as a civilian. At that time he anticipated his assigned project would last about six months. Because he's been work-

ing on it for 25 years, one would have to say that Beck, now a GS 15, must have seen his project enlarge significantly since he isn't that slow a worker.

The Oct. 31 move to Vint Hill actually started a little earlier in the year.

The establishment of the Central Security Service, the HQUSASA reorganization, and a DA order in January 1972 reducing the number of civilian personnel spaces at the Headquarters level in the Washington, D.C., area were influential factors in the SIGSEC move.

Vint Hill Farms Station was the site chosen for the continuance of the SIGSEC mission. There they would become a Class II activity—dependent upon VHFS for administrative and logistic support. SIGSEC will continue reporting directly to the Commanding General, USASA. Because there was a need for SIGSEC planning at the headquarters level, four people were relocated from the SIG



SEC division of ODCSOPS to ODC SFOR.

Now that SIGSEC is located at VHFS, they can effectively utilize the new TEMPEST lab.

Recently an open house was held by the SIGSEC personnel at Vint Hill. Families and friends listened attentively to an unclassified briefing which consisted of a general look at the Communications Security business.

USASA NCO BALL

To honor retiring USASA Command Sergeant Major, Robert W. Roth, and welcome incoming USASA Sergeant Major, Lee K. Stikeleather, a Military Ball will be held on January 27, 1973, from 1930 hours to 0200 at the American Legion Post No. 117, Fairfax, VA. The Ball is open to all Noncommissioned Officers (E-4—E-9), Specialists in grades E6 and E7 assigned or attached to USASA, and retired NCOs formerly assigned or attached to USASA.

Dress for the occasion will be full length or short formals, cocktail dresses, formal pant suits or other appropriate party dress for the ladies; for the gentlemen, Blue Dress or the Army Green uniform, with white shirt and bow tie for military personnel on active duty; and for retired personnel the dress may be uniform, tux or dark suit.

The activities for the evening will include receiving line, presentation of the colors, invocation, welcome address, addresses by guests, and presentations followed by dancing. A buffet will be served and beer and setups will also be available.

The cost per person will be \$5. To provide an enjoyable evening of entertainment and a comfortable seating arrangement for those attending, only 200 reservations for the main ball room will be honored on a first come, first reservation basis. An adjoining room will be made available if requests for reservations exceed this number.

Reservations can be made and questions can be answered by contacting one of the following:

CSM Milton W. Hooper, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA

CSM Robert Myers, USASA Support Group, Fort George Meade, MD

CSM Robert Synder, Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, VA

SGM Bruce Eudy, Materiel Support Command, VHFS, Warrenton, VA

Pat Wardwell

A Woman with a Mind and a Mission

Pat Wardwell is a very lively young woman who speaks her mind at the drop of a hat.

The wife of Captain Nathaniel Philip Wardwell III, (JAG officer at Kagnew Station, Asmara, Ethiopia), Pat attended the College of White Plains in White Plains, New York, majoring in education.

She has made trips by jeep and Landrover to historic sites in Axum, Makalle and Gondar, and by car and motorcycle to Addis Ababa from Asmara.

Her traveling experience is not the only interesting quality of this month's Close-up feature. She is also the editor of *both/and*, the literary magazine of the Kagnew Station community which supports writing as an activity of fun: a hobby. The magazine's name means people who are *both* soldiers *and* writers publishing material directed at the community in which they work and live.

Couple the above with an articulate and outspoken nature, add a touch of intense women's liberation, plus a smattering of French cooking, and this is our Close-up for this month.

One of the many places she has traveled and one of the most unusual, is the Yemen Arab Republic, which is only a short flight across the Red Sea.

In an article which appeared in the Aug. 4, 1972, *Kagnew Gazelle*, she pointed out the main attraction of foreign travel off the beaten track. "There are too many impressions to take in at once—it's like a scene from the Arabian Nights. The narrow twisting alleys are a confusion of camel and donkey trains fighting for the right of way against people and motorcycles, the ubiquitous Yemeni taxi. These alleys are lined with small shops, literally holes cut into walls in

which shopkeepers sit on Persian carpets smoking hookahs and chewing quat. Business is going on everywhere for this is also the "Souk" or marketplace."

Mrs. Wardwell, who attended the Our Lady of Good Council in White Plains, NY, where the motto of the school was to turn out a graduate who was "something of a lady, something of a scholar, and something of a saint," has also traveled to the Omo River Valley, the site of archaeological diggings and the earliest known traces of human life.

She described the scene as vividly as a seasoned novelist. "I was not disappointed by what I saw.," describing the scenery, "It was very different country from the highlands—vast expanses of bush with game everywhere, broken only by hundreds of 10-foot ant hills built by the termites, while near the river was the lush vegetation of jungle."

Pat Wardell is an avid advocate of women's liberation. She expressed her views on the subject in an inter-



Pat Wardwell

view written for the *Kagnew Gazelle* by James Wallace and Joe DiVeglia, last year.

When asked how do you go about becoming liberated? she replied, "Well, it's very hard. It's hard because you have to change your whole way of thinking about yourself. Women and girls are always trained to think that men do the important and hard things. Boys play rough sports and boys are encouraged to become the respected professionals, not girls. Everyone encourages their little boys to become a doctor and their little girls to become a nurse, right? Everyone knows which one earns more, and if you were dying you would rather have a doctor than a nurse, right? Most people would. So while you're growing up you're always thinking you get the second best, you get what's left over. People say it's important to have teachers, and when you look around you see that no men are teachers and so you immediately assume that teaching is second-rate because you're so conditioned to thinking that whatever the men do is the most important. So I sort of thought of myself as a second-rate citizen."

But she went on to say, "... now I think of myself as a second-rate citizen who's not going to put up with it any more. I still think I'm in the same position. I'm dumped on. Men think, well, it's kinda cute that she has a few smarts in her head, but she's a woman. And men still look on me as a sex object. Primarily, that's all they see; that's the first thing. I suppose I could make myself really ugly, (that's assuming I'm not ugly now) (laughs) and they would still see me as a sex object first. Maybe it won't take them as long to get over it..."

As of September, 1972, Pat was conducting a class in French cooking in her own kitchen. She had three eager students from Kagnew Station at that time and planned to start new classes every five or six weeks. She first developed an interest in the art during the summer of 1964 when she lived with a French family in Grenoble.

Here's to Pat, with all of her varied travel experiences and modern views, it's a cinch she will be the life of the party wherever she goes.



For ASA Reserves it's a

Two Week Transition

Looks as though some of the men from the Operations Platoon are having a fine time during their summer Reserve duty. SP4 James C. Domingo, SP4 Richard S. Bayless and SGT Harold T. Willman, learn what's it's like to be a two week soldier.

To US Army Reserve Units across the country, the summer months usually bring both a sense of foreboding and one of exhilaration. The reason for these mixed emotions is the annual two-week summer camp all Reserve Units must undergo. This can be a difficult assignment, since the Reserve soldier must make a transition from a 50 week civilian status to that of a 2 week soldier.

Last summer the 313th USASA Battalion (Airborne Corps) at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was host to two ASA Reserve Units from the Northeast. They were the 453d ASA Company from Pedricktown, NJ, and the 343d ASA Company from Irwin, PA. Personnel in both units represented such diverse occupations as teachers, lawyers, and certified public accountants, and many came from such industrial giants as US Steel, IBM, and Xerox. All of ASA's 23 ASA Reserve Units receive their training sometime during the summer months. The 453d trained at Ft. Bragg from July 24 to August 5. The unit's 89 enlisted men and 10 officers were headed by CO, CPT. Donald Cook, and 1SGT Paul Mitchell. Two days after the 453d completed training, the 343d arrived with CPT Richard Rishel and 1SGT Martin Newcomer in charge. Their operating strength was 131 enlisted men and 11 officers.

The first week of training for each Reserve Company consisted mainly of classroom instruction designed to update the individual soldier in his primary MOS. Instructors came from the NCO ranks of the 313th ASA Bn. This training was a continuation of the individual refresher training received at USASATC&S the previous summer.

During their second week the reservists concentrated on a training exercise which enabled the unit to gauge its capabilities in a simulated combat situation. This exercise was conducted at the Advanced Unit Training (AUT) level.

A number of ASA MOSs were held by the participants in this year's Reserve training. Some of these were 05C, 05G, 05H, 05K, 98C, 98G, and 98J. Most of the enlisted men holding one of these MOSs were school-trained and

had some previous experience in working the MOS. Through the summer training they all had a chance to test their knowledge and experience in the field problems.

Summer camp is a serious business and, as noted before, the transition from civilian to soldier status can be a difficult one. This summer that was especially true for one Lieutenant in the 343d ASA Company. He was lucky enough to spend the second week of his honeymoon "in the field" at Ft. Bragg. Needless to say, this probably wasn't the kind of honeymoon his new wife had in mind!

The summer ASA Reserve Unit training at Fort Bragg was an unqualified success. The men demonstrated both enthusiasm and competence in their jobs, as well as a willingness to learn. While the Reservists are back working in the civilian community, we are certain that both they and the 313th ASA Bn. will retain some good memories of this summer's training.

On hand to fix equipment during Reserve training are SSG Martin G. Ritter, SP4 Anthony Palmieri and SP4 William Kennihan, from 343d Maintenance Platoon.



New Classification System

Recognizes the Public's Need to Know

The new security classification system is now in effect. In response to the President's Executive Order 11652, the Department of Defense Information Security Program (DOD Directive 5200.1) and Department of Defense Information Security Program Regulation (DOD ISPR-DOD 5200, 1-R) were issued.

The purpose of the new system is to ensure that official information of the Department of Defense relating to national security is protected, but only at the classification level and for the time period that is necessary.

The new regulation establishes the basis for identification of information to be protected; prescribes a progressive system for classification, downgrading and declassification; prescribes safeguarding policies and procedures to be followed; and establishes a monitoring system to ensure the effectiveness of the Information Security Program throughout the Department of Defense.

The basic governmental policy E.O. 11652 states in part: "The interests of the United States and its citizens are best served by making information regarding the affairs of Government readily available to the public. This concept of an informed citizenry is reflected in the Freedom of Information Act and in the current public information policies of the executive branch.

"Within the Federal Government there is some official information and material which, because it bears directly on the effectiveness of our national defense and the conduct of our foreign relations, must be subject to some constraints for the security of our Nation and the safety of our people and our allies. To protect against actions hostile to the United States, of both overt and covert nature, it is essential that such official information and material be given only limited dissemination."

Following this basic policy, the new

classification system limits security classifications to material that is essential to national security. The information should provide the United States with: (a) a military or defense advantage over any foreign nation or group of nations or (b) a favorable foreign relations posture or (c) a defense posture capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive action from within or without, overt or co-

"... It is vitally important that DoD personnel everywhere, military and civilian, be well versed in the new system and put it to practice to the best of their ability..."

—Melvin R. Laird
Secretary of Defense

vert; which could be damaged, minimized or lost by the unauthorized disclosure or use of the information.

Overclassification

The question of overclassification was recently raised. The new program deals with it very sharply. It states that the unnecessary classification and higher than necessary classification will be scrupulously avoided. If there are any doubts between two classification levels or if the information should be classified at all, the conflict should be resolved by using the less restrictive treatment.

The new program clarifies the issue of improper classification. Only material requiring protection in the interest of national security will be classified. It cannot be used to conceal administrative errors or inefficiency, to prevent personal or departmental embarrassment, to restrain competition or independent initiative, or to pre-

vent for any other reason the release of official information which does not require protection in the interests of national security.

The effectiveness and integrity of the Information Security Program is preserved by making the assigned classifications responsive at all times to the current needs of national security.

Time Changes

The length of time information or material may remain classified has been changed by the program. Considering the degree of sensitivity, cost and probability of compromise, the material should be classified for a minimal length of time.

Also, when the classified material requires a different level of protection, or any protection at all, it's to be regraded or declassified.

The new program sharply decreases the time for automatic declassification. This means that a Top Secret document—with few exceptions—would be downgraded to Secret at the end of two additional years, and declassified at the end of six additional years for a total of ten years. Under the old system of declassification, Top Secret material took a total of 12 years to be declassified. The Executive Order also provides that, if the originator of a document can predict a date or an event which is shorter than these time periods, the document will be declassified on the occurrence of that date or event.

The Department of Defense has had the number of personnel who are authorized to make classification determinations reduced. In the Top Secret category the number dropped from 900 to 592. There are now only 3,700 authorized* to classify a document Secret, with about 4,500 in the Confidential category. This is a total reduction of original classifiers from about 30,000 to less than 9,000. The reduction represents a total cut of

more than 71 percent, which has the effect of preventing a greater amount of information from being classified, a prime objective of the program.

With the narrower scope of the classification program, the authority for approval of classifications in particular activities has been more sharply defined. The program tries to establish a reasonable authority basis with a fixed responsibility. This should mean less delays in the issuance of classified documents. Also, locating the original classifier and/or finding someone to authenticate a classification should not result in any loss in time.

Penalties

This is probably the first time an executive order, according to an interview by Commanders Digest with David O. Cooke, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration, has talked about administrative penalties for overclassifying and underclassifying, in addition to the criminal statutes for unauthorized disclosures which have always applied.

The most significant aspects of the new Executive Order and the DoD Regulation will be, from the viewpoint of the public, more information released on an earlier basis, there will be less information classified, and there will be greater impetus toward the release of information. From the viewpoint of someone in the organization, military or civilian, you can expect increased command attention at all levels to insure that not only the procedures but the spirit of the executive order and the regulation are carried out.

* NOTE: No one is an original classification authority unless (1) he is the current incumbent of an official DoD position which has been specifically designated in writing as one, the incumbent of which has original classification authority at a particular level or levels, Top Secret, Secret or Confidential, or (2) he is the official specifically designated in writing to act in the absence of the above incumbent.

Your Duty Protecting the United States

The interests of the United States and its citizens are best served by making information regarding the affairs of government readily available to the public.

Within the Federal Government there is some official information and material which, because it bears directly on the effectiveness of our national defense and the conduct of our foreign relations, must be subject to some constraints for the security of our nation and the safety of our people and our allies.

To protect against actions hostile to the United States, of both an overt and covert nature, it is essential that such information and material be given only limited distribution.

Richard M. Nixon
Washington, D.C., March, 8, 1972

“ . . . Simply stated, it provides for the classification of less information plus the declassification of more information plus a monitoring system for effective compliance. The principal objective of the new regulation is, of course, to make the greatest amount of information available to the public. . . .”

Joseph J. Liebling
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Security Affairs)

“ . . . In the last analysis, the security of the system depends upon the integrity of each individual in the system. . . .”

David O. Cooke
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Administration)

Sport of the Spaceage

by SP5 Doug Hadley



The twin-engined Beechcraft is flying at 12,500 feet. In the rear of the aircraft, where the closed cargo door normally would be, a helmeted head appears. A hand shields the man's eyes from the prop blast as he strains to see his target over two miles below. He shouts instructions to his pilot up forward and the aircraft begins to decrease speed as the pilot throttles back and drops his flaps. "Five left!" comes the command from the man in the door. The aircraft turns slightly to the left. "Stand by!" shouts the man. People are stirring behind him as the tension mounts. "Let's go!" shouts the man as he disappears into space.

Within seven seconds the aircraft is empty. Nine people have followed the lead jumper and are now "floating" toward the earth at speeds exceeding 120 mph. The first man is in a horizontal position, his arms and legs spread wide for stability and guidance. Two others have joined him and they quickly link hands, forming a base for the other jumpers. Sixteen seconds have passed since their jump began.

Suddenly the sky around them is filled with bodies as, birdlike, they all "fly" toward the star. Two more jumpers have made contact and joined hands. The star formation slows slightly as it becomes larger and the remaining five adjust their arms and legs to grab even more air, continually working in closer and closer to their target. Twenty-five seconds have passed and now there are six men linked together. A seventh jumper breaks into the formation and holds on. He can see two of his friends on the other side of the formation and they are grinning, perhaps leering at him. His own smile has not left his face since he left the aircraft. He looks to his right and sees two others entering the formation in different locations, their hands cupped, guiding them slowly forward. One mistake, one man entering a little too fast and the formation will become unstable, bobble and tumble, breaking apart in the process. One man breaks the hands apart, then the others

follow him. All nine jumpers are now in the star formation.

They are descending past the 6,500 foot level and yet the earth still seems distant. They have slightly over 15 seconds remaining before they must break apart. The tenth man is hovering five feet away and slightly above the rest. On his helmet is a movie camera and every second of the adventure is recorded on film. His camera whirls on as he nears the star and slowly, carefully, he glides between two other jumpers, grips their wrists firmly, pulls them apart and the formation is complete. Eight men and two women spend ten seconds linked together, enjoying the heady sense of weightlessness and basking in the knowledge of a job well done.

At 3,500 feet they break hands and glide away from each other. Their fall through space nearly over, they are preparing to open the packs on their backs, allowing the contents to spill into the air and inflate. At 2,500 feet the sound of blossoming canopies can be heard even on the ground. In less than three seconds their speed has decreased from 120 mph to a lifesaving 10 mph or less.

If you haven't realized it by now, these people are sport parachutists. The place could be Elsinore, California or Orange, Massachusetts. It is probably a weekend and this jump, a 60 second delayed freefall, is just one of many that will take place across the country on this particular day. Once on the ground, these jumpers will talk over their jump and then, most likely, pack up and follow the cry of "Hey man! That was pretty neat. Whatayayasay we do it again!" Well, it's perhaps not an inspiring cry, but a common enough one on the drop zones across the country.

There are probably a lot of you who would not think of leaving a perfectly good airplane in mid-flight. It is probably difficult for you to understand the motives of those people who *would* do such a thing. To you, the curious, I can only answer: "Because I like to." To me, as

with the great majority of jumpers, it is a sport. It has the necessary elements of both recreation and competitive challenge. The stereotype presented by television and movies (such as the flick, "The Gypsy Moths") would tend to have the uninitiated think that the "skydiver" is a man who has suicidal tendencies and gets a charge out of cheating death. This is not so, however. While the element of a possible tragic death is ever present and duly respected, the average jumper is out to enjoy the almost indescribable feeling of falling free through the air. His bag may be the "relative-work" jump as described in this article as the star formation, or he may like trying to hit a disc smaller than a person's hand from an altitude of 2,000 feet. Or he might be what is known in jumping circles as a "style nut," or one who enjoys going through a set series of maneuvers, left and right turns, backloops in various combinations, all measured against the clock.

All three types of jumping are included in the annual U.S. National Parachute Championships as well as the bi-annual World Championships. In addition to these big events, there are Conference Championships to determine who will go to the Nationals as well as yearly meets held by various clubs throughout the U.S. Events in these meets are governed by regulations set forth in the doctrine of the United States Parachute Association, a recognized branch of the NAA (National Aviation Association). Incidentally, the NAA is "big daddy" for the other sky sport associations such as balloonists, glider pilots, experimental aircraft owners and private pilots.

In case you were wondering just how a person gets started in this sport, let me give you a brief run-down on the training of a parachutist. Most clubs across the U.S. (and military clubs here in Europe) offer training courses for the fledgling jumper. The course will take anywhere from a three hour cram session at a commercial center to a 16 hour ground school such as the one I was given at my home club back in good old Pekin, Ill. The three hour course gives the beginning jumper enough training to successfully complete one static line jump. The longer courses include other subjects like parachute rigging and, though important, they are not necessary as long as the student isn't planning on packing his own chute the first time out. Subjects which the student must learn for a first jump are covered in the general areas of aircraft exit, body position, emergency procedures, parachute guidance and landing.

Any club which has the facilities and personnel to train beginning jumpers will also have the equipment available for the student's use. This includes the main parachute, usually 28 or 32 foot military surplus chutes, the auxiliary or reserve parachute, military surplus helmet and coveralls. Usually, all the student needs to provide is a set of boots (boots, combat, black, will do) and of course just a dash of courage, which helps in the beginning.

Now that our student has been given the necessary ground training and he's got all his equipment on, the next logical step is his first jump. What this consists of is exiting the aircraft at 2,800 feet, holding a "spread-eagle" position and waiting for the static line to open your chute. Then you experience a two minute ride in the silence that surrounds an open parachute and soon you're back on the ground. While it may not sound that exciting being de-

scribed in print, any jumper will be able to tell you exactly what his first jump was like.

After the first jump the novice parachutist will generally be given more training and four more static line jumps before his jumpmaster will allow him to step out on his own short freefall. Usually, a three second delay before the student manually opens his parachute by pulling the ripcord. From then on there is no place to go but up. The novice progresses to five and ten second free fall jumps with more training given him on the art of controlling the human body in "flight." He will pass out of the novice phase as he learns to control loops and turns while falling earthward. By this time he will have graduated to 20 and 30 second delays and then after 30 or 40 jumps, the big day will come when the intermediate parachutist will go out the door on his first 60 second delay; a full minute of experiencing the exhilaration of free fall—which is in part the feeling of weightlessness and of course wingless flight.

During this development period, the serious novice-intermediate will generally invest in his first "rig" or main and reserve chute. A good surplus rig can be bought for around \$100. Later, more advanced parachutes will probably be obtained, but for now the orange and white Air Force parachute will be good enough.

So there you have it. This has been a short wrap-up on sport parachuting and I'm sure that some of you have questions to ask. But don't worry, I'll be in the Army all day and you can find me in the B-3 section unless I'm on break and then you can probably find me in Bad Tolz or Schweinfurt trying to get a chopper ride to 12,500 feet. If you are interested you can come along and find out for yourself what makes sport parachuting the sport of the spaceage. *(The author is currently assigned to USASA FS Augsburg. Photos are of the Army's Golden Knights demonstration team.)*



Photo by SFC Joe M. Gonzales



Golf

Ft Devens, MA—The USASA Training Center and School Commandants' Fall Golf Tournament Championship Flight was won by Captain Joseph Stillwell.

Other low gross flight winners included: First Flight, Major Donald



CPT Stillwell accepts the trophy for winning the Championship Flight, in the TC&S Commandant's Fall Golf Tournament from Colonel Robert W. Lewis, TC&S commandant.

de G. Pickett; Second Flight, Captain Richard Hahn; Third Flight, Sergeant First Class John Giblin; and Fourth Flight, Mr. Daniel Vol Janin.

The "big" winner of the day was CPT Hahn, who won a surf rod and reel, a trophy for low gross in his flight, a set of golf clubs with bag for his annual low net score of 64, and a football for beating the pro in match play by four holes.

The benefit tournament was supported by many business establishments, with the proceeds for registration going to the USASA Benefit Association.

Softball

FS Sobe, Okinawa—Torii Station recently completed their Softball League. At the end of the season the four teams from Co. A (one from each trick) had captured the first four places in the league. A2 won first, A4 second, A1 third and A3 took fourth.

A2 and A4 competed in the All-

Okinawa Island-wide Softball tournament and finished 6th and 7th respectively, out of the top teams on the island.

Staff Sergeant Samuel T. Long and Sergeant First Class Courtland V. Guerin, both of Co. A, coached the A2 team to the Torii Post Championship.

Football

Arlington Hall Station, VA—The Hall's Post Team competed in the First Army Flag Football tournament held at Ft. Dix, NJ, Nov. 5-10, finishing fourth in their division.

In the first game AHS met the defending champions, West Point, taking it on the chin, 7-6, on penetration. At the end of regulation play the score was tied 6-6.

The next contestant was Ft. Story, VA, with AHS the victor, 28-6. In a game with their cousins, AHS lost to VHFS, 14-12. The AHS team had previously won against VHFS in post season play, 18-2.

The defending champion, West Point, managed to retain the title of First Army Champions, B Division, by whipping Walter Reed, 16-8. VHFS finished in third place.

Better luck next year to our ASA teams.

All-Round Champs

Ft. Hood, TX—The 303d ASA Battalion has won the Commanding General's Post Athletic Trophy and the Commanding General's Non-Divisional Athletic Trophy for outstanding competition in several athletic fields.

The trophies, covering the period from Jan. 1, 1972, through June 30, 1972, were presented by Brigadier General B.G. Jackson, Chief of Staff, III Corps, to Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Alston, commander of the 303d.

The 373d football team started the ball off by taking the non-divisional

title, and making it to the post championship playoffs. There the ASA men met the stiff opposition of the 1st CAV team.

The 303d basketball team swept past all competition to win the post championship.

The 303d non-divisional volleyball team won the post-championship by taking the first three games in a best 3 out of 5 match. In the tournament, the 303d lost no games, and in the regular season the team lost only one game and no matches. The first time the 303d volleyballers lost was in the final match with the 1/3 CAV.

Representing Ft. Hood in the Fifth Army Volleyball Competition, the team lost only to powerful Ft. Bliss following a long, hard-fought battle which showed two evenly matched teams.

Captain Robert A. Griffin, who helped organize and direct the outstanding teams, can be very proud of his effort; so can the rest of ASA.

Two for ASA

Boston, MA—A young couple from Springfield, Vermont, recently enlisted together in the US Army Security Agency. Carol J. Watkins and Rodney L. Clark enlisted for three years each.

Carol was sold on ASA first; then she sold ASA to Rodney, making the ASA Rep's job a little easier. Both of the recruits graduated from Springfield High School in Springfield, VT, and enlisted thru the Claremont, NH Recruiting Station. Both enlisted for radio code training.



Rodney L. Clark and Carol J. Watkins.

Who's that tap-tapping at my neck?

by RM3 Joe DiVeglia

It takes little imagination to figure out what goes on inside the frail head of a mosquito as he cruises around your bedroom at three in the morning.

"Antenna to wings, prepare to dive."

"Roger."

"Plump flesh at 12:00 o'clock."

"Roger."

"Prepare to thrust stinger into Roger."

"Roger."

Do mosquitoes think like this? Or is their nighttime havoc-wreaking just instinctual, like the way a dog plays merry-go-round before he sacks out for the night?

It's probably a little of both. No insect can do such an accurate portrayal of Count Yorga without some conscious thought behind it.

Mosquitoes are aware of certain facts. One, they know you hate their guts, and so they visit you uninvited. Two, they know their lawn-mower-like drone drives you bananas. And three, they know you're ticklish behind the earlobe.

All right, these are frightening things to ponder. Mosquitoes think. And what's worse, they can out-think you with little effort, since they're wide-awake and alert all night and you're in a dazed stupor from an overdose of Johnnie Walker.

Imagine this tale of barracks life if you want to shiver, and remember it may happen to you:

It's the wee small hours of the morning. A dog barks at the moon outside. Someone coughs down the hall. A few rooms down Jerry Vale's voice is crooning "Leaving on a Jet Plane" in FM stereo.

Other than that, it's dead quiet in your little barracks room.

Then the ordeal begins.

"Whrrrrrrmmmmm . . ."

Suddenly you start dreaming about helicopters.

"Whrrrrrrmmmmmmmm . . ."

The helicopter is coming closer.

“WWHRRRRRRMMMMM . . .”

You just turned into a helicopter. At this point, you wake up. Your Army (or Navy) issue blanket has



wrapped itself around you and in the darkness of your room you sense a conspiracy to strangle you.

Looking for a scapegoat, you mumble to yourself, "The mosquito did it."

As you struggle out of bed, your blanket and sheets are discarded onto the floor, and finally in an upright position you begin the great hunt.

"Here, kitty, kitty . . ." (Thinking isn't too sharp at three in the a.m.)

“ . . . whhrrrrmmmm . . . ”

It's him all right. The mosquito. (The origin of the word "mosquito" is an interesting one, by the way. It was the name of an Aztec street-boy who lived during the Spanish excursion into meso-America during the sixteenth century, and loosely translated means "the annoying one.")

You're ready for the mosquito. You've planned for just such an emergency and grin a little grin. Out comes the can of Fly-Dead.

You flick on the desk lamp and there, careening aimlessly against the wall, is the mosquito.

Careful aim. "Whsssshhhh . . ."

Did you get him?

"Whrrmmmmm . . ."

No, you didn't. Another squirt.

“Whsshhhhh . . .”

"Whrrrrmm . . ."

No go. Then you give the aerosol can a frantic shake, take aim on the little flitting figure you see before the window, and then . . .

“WHHHHSSSSSHHH . . .”

A direct hit, right on his winged little body. There's silence for a few minutes, then you hear a quiet sniffing sound.

A little voice says, "Far out . . ."

End of round one. The mosquito takes it.

Aside from their immunity to bug spray, there are two other traits that make the mosquito the scourge-par-excellence of the bedroom.

One is that if you slam him against the wall with a magazine or newspaper, he does an uncannily accurate impression of a red ink blot. The next day friends will point to where you smashed him and leave with their hands over their mouths.

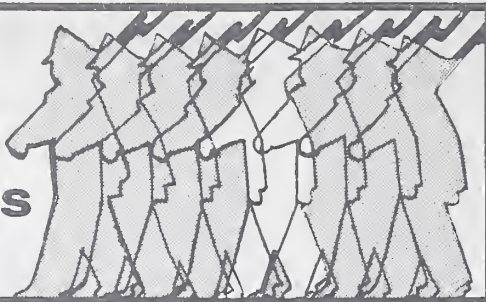
The second trait is that if you kill a mosquito, he immediately turns into two more mosquitoes.

You can't win.

THE

Missed

PERSONS
BUREAU



Heard any good gossip lately? Have you changed jobs or moved to the other side of the world? Your Army buddies would like to read about any juicy ASA type news that comes your way. The Missed Persons Bureau can be your means of keeping in touch with old and new friends. We're all looking forward to hearing from you!

MSG **Harold L. Brooks** spends a lot of time around hotels and motels and has the nerve to advertise the fact! Project Transition got him in-

terested in the innkeeping business so he enrolled in a hotel/motel correspondence management course in Garland, TX.

A retiree in Corydon, IN, has only a general idea of his future career plans. SSG **Melvin R. Williams** says he's planning on "making a living."

And a ham radio fan from Toms Rivers, N.J., is taking an interest in the area youth. Lt. **Bertram O. Yereance** who has had no transition problems, has recently been accepted

in the professional scouting field.

Two ASA men have settled in Florida. SFC **Robert Post** is working in Miami in the City Communications Department and Safety Harbor, FL has SSG **James Kyper** as one of its new residents. Jim, who enjoys fishing and boating, also works in the electronics and repair field.

We recently heard from a couple of residents from below the Mason Dixon line. Adamsville, ALA, may have a new law enforcement officer, for SSG **William Woodward** is thinking about entering that field.

We're waiting to hear a few fish tales from MSG **William Willoughby**. He doesn't have any career plans yet and says he'll be spending luxurious hours on the waters near Louisville, KY, waiting for a good catch.

Mr. **Kenneth McKinney**, a former Security Officer at Headquarters, ASA, lives in Nokesville, VA.

Science & Medicine

Toothy Tidbit

For those reckless sports enthusiasts that are failing to yield the right of way, and finding themselves toothless, your friendly dentist can help you.

The fact is, even if a tooth is knocked out of the jaw, there is a good chance that it can be permanently reinserted if the proper steps are taken.

The first thing to do is put the tooth in a clean, damp cloth and don't touch it any more. Then a dentist should be contacted immediately. Usually he can replant it.

Dental Health

The chief cause of tooth loss after age 35 is gum disease. A careful program of good oral hygiene and regular visits to your dentist can prevent tooth loss in most cases.

Oral hygiene includes brushing the teeth and cleaning between the teeth with dental floss or with a pulsating

water jet device to clean under the gums and stimulate them.

"Hot" Water Treatment

The US Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center, Ft. Belvoir, VA, has developed a mobile ion exchange unit. The unit was designed for use in the treatment of water contaminated with certain radioactive materials.

The ion exchange unit is used as post treatment following standard military water purification procedures.

The demineralizing equipment can process 3,000 gallons of water an hour and can be installed in a transportable shelter.

The unit consists of two pressure tanks, each containing 21 cubic feet of cation and anion resins, which are capable of being chemically regenerated on site when exhausted. The rest of the equipment consists of pipes, valves, flow meter, conductiv-

ity meter, pumps and a hot air heater.

Tissue Adhesive

An adhesive, designed to replace sutures and bandages, has been developed by researchers at the US Army Institute of Dental Research.

The new product, isobutyl cyanoacrylate, a bio-compatible tissue adhesive, holds the wound edges together so healing can occur.

The cut surfaces of the wound are brought together and held stable. The adhesive is then sprayed on or flowed over the surface of the wound. In a few seconds it solidifies, providing a durable covering for the injury site.

Superior to sutures and bandages, the adhesive acts to stop the flow of blood and also provide a bacterial barrier. This results in enhancing healing with minimal scar tissue and less post-operative discomfort for the patient.

This is Your Moment

The following article from the Supthai Sentinel, Sattahip, Thailand, stresses the importance of "living in the present" and making the most of every possibility for new experiences which come your way.

The other morning I was sitting in the Snack Bar talking with a Sergeant who shared with me some of the experiences he has had in Thailand. One of the things which struck me most was his attitude of adapting to the present situation. He said, "Everywhere I have gone in overseas assignments, I have found myself creating friendships with the local people." He continued by saying, "I did this in Vietnam with some children and what keeps me going in Thailand is a friendship I have developed with a local Thai family. They enjoy me and I enjoy them. Their youngest child I have practically adopted as my own."

This stimulated my thinking in terms of a phrase we hear quite frequently today, "Living in the Present Moment." This living in the present is a very loud cry heard in many quarters of our society. Even the late Protestant theologian Paul Tillich wrote a book called "The Eternal Now." A great emphasis in the field of psychology today is Gestalt Psychology. Their emphasis is based on the fact that what really counts is how somebody relates in the present instant and they have devised an intricate discipline based on this principle.

I was reading Keith Miller's "The Second Touch" just this last week. He stated that a great discovery for him as a Christian was to learn to live in the present moment. He states that, "I began to realize that I could easily miss out on things God may be doing on this day unless I began to see the possibilities of his healing action all around me in this hour." He further discovered that people who give themselves to the present moment are giving themselves more wholly to the people they are with. He discovered, for instance, that a gas station man who had serviced his car for years was somebody he really did not know. And so, on his way to work he finally decided to pause for a few extra minutes and try to get to know this man. Out of this experience there developed a growing friendship that not only affected the two of them, but both of their families.

A young lady some years ago told a story of what experience gave her life direction. She stated that when she

was twelve, a very famous person came to stay at her home. In the day or two that he was there, he talked and listened to her, asked her questions, and was just as interested in what she had to say as much as to her parents. She said the result of that, though she did not know it at the time, of being treated as an authentic and important person, had changed the direction of her life.

Edward Hale has a quote worthy of repeating. "I am only one and I cannot do everything, but I can do something. The something I can do I must do." To which can be added the word . . . now.

by Chaplain (CPT) Donald J. Rooney

Integrity-Our Keystone

A message to Air Force commanders by the Air Force Chief of Staff emphasizing the need to practice integrity is good advice for Army men and women of all ranks too.

"Integrity—which includes full and accurate disclosure—is the keystone of military service. Integrity binds us together into an Air Force serving the Country. Integrity in reporting, for example, is the link that connects each flight crew, each specialist and each administrator to the commander in chief. In any crisis, decisions and risks taken by the highest national authorities depend, in large part, on reported military capabilities and achievements. In the same way, every commander depends on accurate reporting from his forces. Unless he is positive of the integrity of his people, a commander cannot have confidence in his forces. Without integrity, the commander in chief cannot have confidence in us.

"Therefore, we may not compromise our integrity—our truthfulness. To do so is not only unlawful but also degrading. False reporting is a clear example of a failure of integrity. Any order to compromise integrity is not a lawful order.

"Integrity is the most important responsibility of command. Commanders are dependent on the integrity of those reporting to them in every decision they make. Integrity can be ordered but it can only be achieved by encouragement and example."

by Gen. John D. Ryan

Ideas and Opinions

"The mind stretched by a new idea never returns to the same dimension."

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“And they fly through the air with the greatest of ease.”

page 12 tells how you can too